a. generating mutant *ras* protein or peptide specific cytotoxic T lymphocytes *in vitro* by stimulation of lymphocytes from a source with an effective amount of the mutant *ras* peptide according to any one of claims 1-24 or 27-31, alone or in combination with one or more cytokines, said amount is effective in generating mutant *ras* protein or peptide specific cytotoxic T lymphocytes; and

Cl Cont.

b. adoptively transferring the mutant *ras* protein or peptide specific cytotoxic T lymphocytes alone, or with a cytokine into a mammal in an amount sufficient to prevent the occurrence, inhibit the growth or kill the tumor cells.

46. (Amended) [Use of the mutant *ras* peptide] The method according to claim 45 wherein the tumor cells are derived from pancreatic cancer, prostate cancer, lung cancer, colon cancer, melanoma, thyroid cancer, endometrial cancer, oral cancer, laryngeal cancer, seminoma, hepatocellular cancer, bile duct cancer, acute myeloblastic leukemia, basal cell carcinoma, or squamous cell carcinoma.

47. (Amended) [Use of the mutant *ras* peptides] The method according to claims 45 or 46 wherein the method further comprises the administration of a biological response modifier selected from the group consisting of interleukin 2, interleukin 6, interleukin 12, interferon, tumor necrosis factor, GM-CSF and cyclophosphamide.

48. (Amended) [Use of the mutant *ras* peptide] The method according to claim 47, wherein the cytokine is interleukin 2.

49. (Amended) [Use of the mutant *ras* peptide] The method according to claims 45-47 or 48 wherein the method further comprises: step c. administration of a booster amount of a mutant *ras* peptide into the mammal.

50. (Amended) [Use of a mutant *ras* peptide according to claims 1-24 or 27-31 for the manufacture of a medicament for use in a] A method of preventing the occurrence, inhibiting the growth or killing the tumor cells expressing mutant *ras* p21 protein or peptide in a mammal comprising:

a. generating mutant *ras* p21 protein or peptide specific cytotoxic T lymphocytes *in vivo* by administration of an effective amount of a mutant *ras* peptide according to any one of claims 1-24 or 27-31 alone, or in combination with an adjuvant or liposome formulation, and

b. the mutant *ras* p21 protein or peptide specific cytotoxic T lymphocytes so generated prevent the occurrence, inhibit the growth or kill the tumor cells in the mammal.

51. (Amended) [Use of a mutant *ras* peptide] The method according to claim 50 wherein the adjuvant is selected from the group consisting of RIBI Detox ™, QS 21, alum and incomplete Freund's adjuvant.

52. (Amended) [Use of the mutant *ras* peptide] The method according to claims 50 or 51 wherein the tumor cells are derived from pancreatic cancer, prostate cancer, lung cancer, colon cancer, melanoma, thyroid cancer, endometrial cancer, oral cancer, laryngeal

cancer, seminoma, hepatocellular cancer, bile duct cancer, acute myeloblastic leukemia, basal cell carcinoma, or squamous cell carcinoma.

A1 conclude

53. (Amended) [Use of the mutant *ras* peptides] The method according to claims 51, 51 or 52 wherein the method further comprises the administration of a biological response modifier selected from the group consisting of interleukin 2, interleukin 6, interleukin 12, interferon, tumor necrosis factor, GM-CSF, and cyclophosphamide.

54. (Amended) [Use of a mutant *ras* peptide according to claims 1-24 or 27-31 for the manufacture of a medicament for use in a] A method of eliciting mutant *ras* p21 protein or peptide specific cytotoxic T lymphocytes comprising:

a. exposing a source containing T lymphocytes to a mutant *ras* peptide according to any one of claims 1-24 or 27-31, and

b. eliciting mutant *ras* p21 protein or peptide specific cytotoxic T lymphocytes.

55. (Amended) [Use of the mutant *ras* peptide] The method according to claim 54 wherein the source of lymphocytes is peripheral blood, lymph node tissue, tumor tissue or effusions.

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58. (Amended) [Use of a mutant *ras* peptide according to claims 1-24 or 27-31 for the manufacture of a medicament for use in a] A method of eliciting mutant *ras* protein or peptide specific cytotoxic T lymphocytes comprising:

a. pulsing antigen presenting cells with a mutant *ras* peptide according to any one of claims 1-24 or 27-31 to form mutant *ras* peptide-pulsed antigen presenting cells; and

b. exposing a source containing T lymphocytes to the mutant *ras* peptide-pulsed antigen presenting cells to elicit the cytotoxic T lymphocytes.

59. (Amended) [Use of the mutant *ras* peptide] The method according to claim 58, wherein the antigen presenting cells are selected from the group consisting of a dendritic cells, B lymphocytes, monocytes and macrophages.

60. (Amended) [Use of a mutant *ras* peptide according to claims 1-24 or 27-31 for the manufacture of a medicament for use in a] A method of treating cancer in a human comprising: immunization of a human afflicted with a tumor expressing a mutant *ras* p21 protein or peptide with an effective amount of mutant *ras* peptide according to any one of claims 1-24 or 27-31, said amount is effective in generating a mutant *ras* p21 protein or peptide specific immune response, said immune response is effective in treating the cancer.

61. (Amended) [Use of a mutant *ras* peptide] The method according to claim 60 wherein the cancer is an adenocarcinoma, pancreatic cancer, prostate cancer, colon cancer, lung cancer, endometrial cancer, thyroid cancer, melanoma, oral cancer, laryngeal cancer, seminoma, hepatocellular cancer, bile duct cancer, acute myeloblastic leukemia, basal cell carcinoma, or squamous cell carcinoma.

62. (Amended) [Use of a mutant *ras* peptide] The method according to claims 60 or 61, wherein the immune response is cytotoxicity of the tumor.